



**37TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
OCTOBER REVOLUTION  
IN THE USSR**



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IN THE USSR

Supplement to "Soviet Land",  
No. 22, 1954.

*Issued by*  
REPRESENTATIVE OF TASS IN INDIA,  
New Delhi



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*Cover and back-cover : Scenes of demonstration and parade in Moscow on the occasion of the 36th Anniversary of the October Revolution.*

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G. M. MALENKOV



Exchange of Telegrams

between

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

and

G. M. MALENKOV



To

Mr. G. M. Malenkov,  
Moscow, USSR.

"I have great pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency and to the Government and the people of the U.S.S.R. the cordial greetings of the Government of India and my own, on the anniversary of your National Day.

"I earnestly hope that the coming year will further strengthen the existing bonds of friendship between our two countries and promote greater understanding and co-operation for our mutual benefit and for the cause of peace."

Jawaharlal Nehru.

To

Mr. Nehru,  
Delhi, INDIA.

"Mr. Prime Minister,

"Please accept my deep gratitude for your heartfelt greetings, expressed by you on behalf of the Indian Government and on your own behalf, on the occasion of the 37th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"I entirely share your hopes that in the coming year the friendly relations, mutual understanding and co-operation existing between our two countries will be ever more strengthened, which is also in the interests of consolidating peace."

G. Malenkov.





M. Z. SABUROV

**REPORT ON THE 37th ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION  
MADE BY M. Z. SABUROV AT THE  
CELEBRATION MEETING IN  
THE BOLSHOI THEATRE  
ON NOVEMBER 6**

*Comrades*

Today the peoples of the Soviet Union and the working people of the world are celebrating the 37th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which has ushered in a new era in world history, an era of mankind's transition to a life of freedom, peace and happiness.

Thirty-seven years ago the working class of our country in alliance with the labouring peasantry, under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by the genius of mankind V. I. Lenin, accomplished the Socialist Revolution. The victory of the revolution resulted in the overthrow of the rule of the landlords and capitalists and the establishment of the first Soviet State in the world. Our people became the real masters of their destiny, the conscious builders of the new, free life.

The great force and invincibility of the October Socialist Revolution consists in that it has opened to the working masses the possibility to manifest to the full their abilities, their creative endeavour as the real makers of history. The October Revolution and the



building of socialism in our country have demonstrated that it is the great popular masses who play the decisive part in gaining victory over the old world, in building socialist society.

The October Revolution is of paramount epochal significance for the peoples not only of our country but of the entire world. It has indicated to all the oppressed peoples of the world the path to liberation from imperialistic thralldom, has instilled in the minds of the working people of all countries confidence in their strength and in the triumph of their cause.

The peoples of all countries will always remember that the October Revolution has raised the banner of peace and has indicated the way out of the First World War. The first thing the Soviet people did after taking power into their own hands was to adopt the historic Decree on Peace proposed by the great Lenin. Rallied around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the peoples of our country are meeting the 37th anniversary of the Great October Revolution at a time when the economy and culture of our country are on a fresh upgrade. The achievements of the Soviet people are a source of joy to the working folk in the People's Democracies, they strengthen the solidarity of the nations of the world, their militant unity in the struggle for peace and democracy.

During the year which has elapsed since the 36th anniversary of the October Revolution the Soviet people have scored fresh achievements in all spheres of Communist construction. These achievements show that the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, based on profound cognition of the laws of social development, is aimed at the continued powerful development of the productive forces of Soviet

society, at the advance of the material and cultural standards of the people.

The heroic labour of the Soviet people ensures incessant progress of our socialist industry. The fifth Five-Year Plan envisaged an approximate 70 per cent increase in industrial output during five years. The fulfilment of the fifth Five-Year Plan assignments shows that already in four years (1951-1954) industrial output will increase by 63 per cent compared with 1950. This means that in industry the fifth Five-Year Plan will be completed ahead of time. The Five-Year Plan for freight-loading on the railways will also be completed ahead of time.

During the first ten months of 1954 our industry overfulfilled the state plan. Industrial output during this period increased more than 12 per cent compared with the same period of last year.

The great Lenin, elaborating the basic principles of the ways and means of building Communist society, pointed out that heavy industry is the cornerstone of socialist economy, that without heavy industry it is impossible to equip all branches of the national economy with new, fully up-to-date technique, and impossible to secure the independence, the sovereignty of our Homeland. Our Party and our Government therefore are taking measures for the development of the production of metal, electric power and fuel and the output of machinery at a rapid pace. While in 1954 the country's total industrial output will increase 2.8 fold compared with 1940, heavy industry will register a 3.4 fold gain.

The further electrification of the country is a major requisite for the progress of all branches of the national



economy. The production of electric power in 1954 will be three times greater than in 1940. During the first four years of the fifth Five-Year Plan period there have been commissioned the following powerful hydro-electric stations: Verkhnesvir, Psimlyanskaya, Ust Kamenogorsk, Dyumush, Mingechaur and some sections of the Kama. Construction of the world's biggest hydro-electric stations, the Kuibyshev and the Stalin-grad, is in full swing on the Volga. Hydro-electric stations are being built on the Angara, Ob and other rivers.

On the basis of the achievements registered in the development of heavy industry and transport, the Party and the Government have mapped out an extensive programme of increasing the output of consumer goods so as to meet adequately already within two-three years the growing requirements of the working masses. The implementation of this programme has been started this year. In 1954 there will be produced over 5,500 million metres of cotton fabrics, six per cent above 1953, and 43 per cent more than in 1950; 242 million metres of woollen fabrics, 17 per cent above 1953, and 56 per cent more than in 1950; 520 million metres of silk fabrics, 30 per cent above 1953, and four times more than in 1950. The output of other consumer goods will increase considerably this year.

The Party and the Government set themselves the task of producing still more manufactured goods and foodstuffs and of high quality at that.

The main link in accomplishing the historic task of sharply raising the production of consumer goods is the utmost development of all branches of socialist agriculture. The decisions of the September (1953) and February-March and June (1954) plenary meet-

ings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union outlined the necessary and urgent measures ensuring the rapid development of agriculture. The most important of these measures are an increase in the yields of all crops, fuller and more rational utilisation of land and machinery, development of big tracts of fertile virgin and long fallow land, an increase in grain production, an increase in the livestock and its productivity, enhancement of the role of machine and tractor stations in developing collective farm production and utmost development of state farm production. Of great importance is the organisation and economic consolidation of the collective farms. The carrying out of these measures will enable to overcome within a short space of time the lag in a number of branches of farming and animal husbandry.

The Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, are working with exceptional enthusiasm to carry these measures into life. More than 150,000 skilled workers, engineers, agronomists and zootechnicians have voluntarily gone out to the districts where virgin and long fallow lands are being developed and started to work in collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. With each year the Soviet Government enhances the technical facilities of all branches of agriculture, sending to the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms huge quantities of up-to-date machinery. Only in the first nine months of this year agriculture received 134,000 tractors (in terms of 15 HP units), 81,000 lorries, 26,000 grain combines, over 19,000 tractor drawn and self-propelled haymowers, 9,000 potato combines and a large quantity of other machines.

Our country has attained this year considerable



successes in the development of agriculture. The sown area in 1954 was 13 per cent above 1950. The weather conditions in a number of districts (Southern Ukraine and Volga districts) were unfavourable for this year's crops. Nevertheless, thanks to the realisation of the extensive programme mapped out by the Party and the Government for raising yields and developing virgin and long fallow land, the total grain crop in 1954 will be somewhat higher than in 1953. The grain crop in districts of West Siberia will be double that of last year, with the crop in the Altai increasing almost four-fold and in the Kazakh Republic, by approximately 35 per cent.

Agriculturists have performed a glorious labour exploit this year. They have exceeded by a big margin the state programme for bringing under cultivation virgin and long fallow lands, which has won the backing of the entire people. The plan for developing virgin and long fallow land in Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals, the Volga area and Northern Caucasus, set for 1954-1955, has been topped by 20 per cent in the current year. Close to 17 million hectares of virgin and long fallow lands have been ploughed up, while the plan for sowing on these lands has been fulfilled 157 per cent. Taking into account the accumulated experience and the real possibilities, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have adopted a decision considerably to expand the scale of developing virgin and long fallow land. The set task of great importance is to bring up already in 1956 the sown area on the newly developed land to 28-30 million hectares. Such an increase in the sown area is equal approximately to all the sown area of France and Italy taken together.

The further advance of animal husbandry is a

matter of great importance to the state. The last year saw an increase in all types of meat and dairy animals. It is known that on January 1, 1953 there were 24.3 million cows in the country and by October 1, 1954—number increased to 27.5 million, an increase of more than three million head with the total number almost equalling that before the war. During the past year the number of the large horned cattle, hogs and sheep owned personally by collective farmers and factory and office workers has likewise increased. The vital interests of the country require however that all Party and Soviet organisations should show greater concern for the development of animal husbandry. It is intolerable that last year, owing to the unsatisfactory conditions for keeping the livestock during the winter season, herds in the collective farms of a number of districts far from increasing even declined somewhat. It is necessary to lay in adequate supplies of fodder for the winter, fully to preserve the young stock and to achieve higher livestock productivity so as to increase the production of meat, butter, milk, wool and other products required by the population.

The great strength and virility of socialist agriculture are vividly demonstrated at the USSR Agricultural Exhibition that has been opened this year. A country-wide school in itself, the exhibition popularises the achievements of agricultural science in the USSR, the foremost methods of the collective farms, the machine and tractor stations and state farms, the experience of innovators. We still have not a few backward enterprises which make poor, inefficient use of the land, get low yields and lack adequate livestock productivity. The great importance of the exhibition consists in that demonstrating progressive methods of work it stimu-



lates their applications in all the other collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

Achievements in the development of industry and agriculture have brought about a further rise in the living standards of the working people. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government regard the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the Soviet people as their prime task in home policy.

During the first four years of the fifth Five-Year Plan period the number of industrial and office workers engaged in the national economy has increased considerably and will reach 47 million by the end of 1954. Real wages of industrial and office workers will increase approximately 74 per cent compared with 1940; together with state expenditures for cultural and social services to the population all incomes of industrial and office workers during this period will almost double. The Soviet Government systematically takes measures in respect to raising the living standards of the people, specifically reduces state retail prices. From 1947 to 1954 retail prices were cut seven times in consequence of which these prices in 1954 are 56 per cent lower than in 1947. During the same period prices on the collective farm markets dropped almost 75 per cent. This has brought about a big rise in the purchasing power of the population.

This necessitated the taking of measures for the further development of trade and expansion of consumer goods production. Greater output of consumer goods has considerably increased the quantities of goods available for sale to the population. The marketable quantities of these goods have increased as follows this year compared with 1950: meat products and sugar,

nearly 1.9 times, fish products and butter, nearly 1.6 times, vegetable oil almost two times, cotton, woollen, linen and silk fabrics by 66 per cent and furniture 2.9 times.

Of great importance in raising the living standards of the people is the improvement of their housing conditions. The current Five-Year Plan calls for an approximate doubling of capital investments in housing construction compared with the pre-war Five-Year Plans. Already during the first four years of the current Five-Year Plan period these investments have risen 1.8 times. During these four years new homes with a total living floor space of 86 million square metres will be built in towns and industrial settlements. In addition, the population of towns and industrial settlements will build for themselves new dwellings aggregating over 30 million square metres out of their own savings and with the help of government loans. The achieved results however cannot satisfy our rising requirements. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government will persistently work for the further improvement of the housing conditions of the people.

Another index of the rise in the living standards of the masses is offered by the constantly growing social insurance funds covering factory and office workers and the funds of social maintenance covering different groups of the population. The real incomes of the peasants have increased this year as a result of the general consolidation of the socially-owned enterprise of the collective farms, higher procurement and purchase prices of agricultural products, lower taxes and cancellation of tax arrears.

Considerable achievements have been registered in the cultural advancement of the people. Total enrol-



ment in schools, specialised secondary schools and higher educational establishments is growing from year to year. 450,000 first-year students have been accepted this year by institutions of higher learning, a record figure for our country.

The Party and the Government work indefatigably to develop Soviet science, to assure the progress of socialist culture, literature and the arts, to augment the spiritual treasures of our people.

Lenin taught us that Communism arises in consequence of the conscious transforming endeavours of the masses. Socialist consciousness accelerates the forward movement of Soviet society. That is why the Communist Party attaches great importance to the energetic struggle against all remnants of bourgeois ideology, all survivals of capitalism in the minds of the Soviet people. A highly important part in Communist education of the working people is played by our Soviet literature, called upon to carry to the masses the ideas of Communism, to hold up the advanced and progressive, to express the interests of the people, their heroism, self-sacrificing deeds and creative efforts. The forthcoming second USSR Congress of Soviet Writers which will be an event of great public importance has to map out the new tasks for a more fruitful development of Soviet literature.

The successful fulfilment of the tasks set by the Party and the Government for the further development of industry and agriculture and advance of the material and cultural standards of the people, depends on our work, the proper organisation of the task in hand, the ability to make use of all our potentialities and internal reserves. We should bear in mind that no decision, no

matter how well elaborated, can result in the achievement of the set goal without energetic, persistent efforts.

It is with great satisfaction that the Soviet people have received the measures of the Party and the Government for the further development of our country's economy and have responded to them by bringing about a fresh upsurge in production. Party, Soviet and trade union organisations, heading the initiative of the masses and channelling their creative endeavours, have to extend socialist emulation in industry and agriculture for the fulfilment of production programmes, for higher labour productivity and lower production costs, for high quality of output and persistently strive for strict economy.

We all know Lenin's precept that labour productivity in the final count is the chief thing for the victory of the new social system. V. I. Lenin especially stressed the importance of higher labour productivity for our country's transition to Communism.

In 1954 labour productivity in industry is seven per cent higher than last year and 33 per cent above 1950. But it must be admitted that such a rate of increase in labour productivity is inadequate. In some industries, in construction and agriculture the wealth of equipment is still insufficiently utilized, the latest achievements of science and engineering are not introduced on a wide enough scale, there is no proper rectification of shortcomings in the organisation of labour and production and foremost methods are introduced at a slow pace.

Uneven rate of production is one of the big drawbacks in the operation of industry. Many factories and plants do not work rhythmically and their output during the month is extremely uneven. In the first half



of the month they operate at a considerably slower pace than in the second half of the month which adversely affects the rise of labour productivity in industry.

The Party and the Government regard as industry's prime task to assure more even operation of establishments and the fulfilment of the production programme by each plant, factory, mine and railway line.

We still have many unproductive outlays, the expenses for maintaining administrative staffs are too high, there are not a few instances of an unthrifty, negligent attitude to the people's property, inability to make proper use of reserves latent in socialist production.

We must resolutely combat shortcomings in our work, disclose them boldly and strive to eliminate them, ably overcoming all difficulties. We are strong precisely because we are not afraid to reveal and criticise our shortcomings. Honest admission of our shortcomings and their timely elimination will help to promote the strengthening of our Soviet system.

The continued development of socialist economy requires the consolidation of labour discipline, strictest control over the ratio of labour and the ratio of consumption, the undeviating application of the principle of distribution in accordance with work done and greater material incentive to workers in the raising of productivity of labour and in developing the social economy. At the same time it is especially important for socialist society that labour resources be properly distributed so that they be concentrated chiefly in the sphere of production, that is in factories, mills, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. Today, when the Soviet people are working to achieve a continuous rise in consumption, it is of

greatest importance to increase the share of labour in the sphere of material production and to reduce the labour resources in the non-productive sphere. To this end we pursue a line of reducing the state apparatus and simplifying its structure.

Guided by the Leninist principles of state administration the Party and the Government are striving to make our state apparatus as economical and accessible to the population as possible, are working to root out formalism, red tape and other manifestations of bureaucracy in our institutions, to strengthen the ties of all sections of the apparatus with the broad masses.

The founder of the Soviet State V. I. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that the strength and solidity of the Soviet system are based on the alliance of the working class and the labouring peasantry. In the unbreakable alliance of the working class and the peasantry Lenin saw the supreme principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat, an inexhaustible well-spring of all our energies for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of Communist construction. The measures taken by the Party and the Government to promote the development of industry and agriculture and raise the living standards of the people will still more strengthen the alliance of the working class and the peasantry and enhance the economic and political might of the Soviet State.

The establishment and consolidation of the multinational Soviet State is one of the greatest gains of the October Socialist Revolution. The October Revolution has liberated the numerous peoples of Russia from national oppression and created the conditions for the economic, political and cultural advance of all the peoples inhabiting our great Homeland. The Party's and



the Soviet Government's consistent application of the Lenin-Stalin national policy has advanced economically and culturally all the nations of our country, has united them into one fraternal family, which the peoples of the USSR have demonstrated with especial clarity this year observing the signal, historic occasion, the tercentenary of Ukraine's reunion with Russia. That was a great holiday not only of the Ukrainian and the Russian peoples but also of all the peoples of the Soviet Union united in unbreakable friendship under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

Our internal position is strong as never before. The Soviet people as a whole are firmly resolved to work for the further prosperity of their Socialist Homeland. The solid support of the Party and the Government by the people, their indestructible moral and political unity are an earnest of the Soviet Union's successful advance in building Communist society.

The vast scale of economic and cultural development work in our country, the consistent measures of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government aimed at steadily raising the living standards of the people graphically attest to the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has brought into being, for the first time in the history of mankind, a state whose home and foreign policy are entirely dedicated to the interests of the popular masses, to the cause of peace and the security of the nations. The fundamental principles of this policy, formulated by the great Lenin, are founded on the recognition of the possibility of peaceful co-existence of the socialist and the capitalist systems, given mutual desire to co-operate, readiness to carry out obligations, provid-

ed the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries is observed.

Experience of international relations during the past thirty-seven years has conclusively shown that economic, political and cultural co-operation is fully possible between states with different social systems, in their mutual interests. There is full possibility for such continued co-operation in the interests of general peace. To the degree that this depends on the Soviet Union, there can be no doubt that the USSR will continue to base its relations with other countries on recognition of the aforesaid principles in relations between countries. The cause of peace would only benefit if such efforts of the Soviet Union were to meet with similar efforts on the part of other countries.

The struggle for peace and international security has been and remains the foundation of the Soviet Government's foreign policy. We are deeply convinced that such a policy is in line not only with the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the countries of the democratic camp, but also with the interests of the peoples of all other states, big and small.

It would be wrong however to consider the desire of the Soviet Union for peace as a manifestation of its weakness. The Soviet State has repeatedly, and very convincingly, proved that it is capable of upholding its interests and security. The Soviet people, if need be, are able to defend themselves against any aggressor also with arms in hand. There is no need to cite the facts that are generally known, which undoubtedly are well remembered not only by our friends but by our illwishers as well. In this connection the attempts of certain leaders in the United States of America to talk with the Soviet Union from so-called "positions of



strength" seem strange, to say the least. Such language has never been successful in relations with the Soviet Union. All the more is it out of place now when the USSR, even according to the admission of its enemies, has still more augmented its strength and when together with the Soviet Union the struggle for peace is waged by the greatest state of Asia—the People's Republic of China—and all the People's Democracies who have firmly embarked upon the path of building Socialism and are marching side by side with the Soviet Union in the van of the forces of peace and progress.

For ten years now the peoples in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe have been successfully following this path. The aspect of these countries has changed beyond recognition during this decade. The victory of the new system has opened up to the European People's Democracies immense and unprecedented possibilities of economic and cultural development. Having stepped out on the road of building Socialism, the working people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania have achieved big successes in all spheres of their constructive endeavours.

The positions of these countries in foreign affairs have radically changed and their role in the international arena has increased. For many decades the countries of Central and Eastern Europe were the object of intrigues and provocations by the imperialist powers and were frequently used by them as cat's paws of their aggressive policy. An end has been put to this for all times. The European People's Democracies who have won genuine independence are waging an active struggle for peace among the nations.

In October this year the progressive forces of Ger-

many have celebrated the fifth anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic, a genuine democratic and peaceable state. This momentous occasion was marked not only in Germany but also far beyond her bounds. And this is understandable, because the formation of the German Democratic Republic, its economic and political achievements are a highly important factor in the struggle of the German people to build their united, independent, democratic, peaceable state, one of the major factors in the struggle for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The People's Republic of China recently observed her fifth anniversary. The formation of a free and independent People's Republic of China was a major development not only in the history of China but also in the history of all mankind. This is a historic fact the significance of which is difficult to overestimate. The Soviet people sincerely rejoice at the historic successes of the fraternal six hundred million Chinese people, their achievements in establishing and consolidating the people's democratic system in their country. The great gains of People's China are legislatively embodied in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, recently adopted by the National People's Congress, the Constitution which proclaimed the principles of upbuilding socialism in China.

An end has been put forever to the former position of the Chinese people, when the foreign imperialists in league with the venal Chinese reactionaries subjugated the great people and deprived them of any independent part in settling international questions. Notwithstanding the resistance offered by international reaction, aggressive United States elements first and foremost, the People's Republic of China has firmly



emerged on the international arena as a genuinely great power and a mighty peace factor.

Ties of unbreakable friendship and fraternal co-operation bind all the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. Socialist construction in the USSR is the richest source of experience for all the peoples who have embarked on the path blazed by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The powerful camp of democracy and socialism which has united under its banner nine-hundred million people, its consistent and steadfast struggle for peace meets with ardent sympathy and active support of ever wider population groups in the capitalist countries. Herein is a direct expression of the greatest historic change of our day when the peoples are increasingly taking the cause of peace into their own hands.

The consistent and purposeful struggle of the peace forces headed by the Soviet Union have of late yielded certain positive results. A dangerous nidus of war has been extinguished in Korea. The successful outcome of the Geneva Conference resulted in the termination of hostilities in Indo-China, which opens up the possibility for a final settlement of the Indo-China question with due account of the legitimate national interests of the Indo-China peoples. The success of the Geneva Conference has patently demonstrated the invincibility of the national liberation movement of the peoples in the East, has demonstrated the growing might of the peace camp and the efficacy of the method of diplomatic negotiations on disputed international issues.

The economic and cultural relations of the USSR with other countries have been considerably extended of late, and these continue to grow, which undoubtedly facilitates the normalisation of the international situa-

tion as a whole. The relations of our country with Yugoslavia have improved in the recent period. Certain obstacles which hampered the normalisation of relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia have been removed and steps have been taken to resume trade and to establish cultural and other ties. The Yugoslav Government has expressed a willingness to co-operate in improving relations with the Soviet Union. As for the Soviet Government, it considers it beneficial in the interests of the peoples of both countries to make use of all opportunities for establishing normal and friendly relations. Quarrelling and manifestations of hostility between our states, observed in recent years, are of benefit only to the enemies of the USSR and Yugoslavia, to the enemies of peace. And conversely, co-operation and sincere friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia fully conform not only to the interests of our countries but also to the requirements of world peace. The Soviet Government, on its part, will continue to promote in every way the full normalisation of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, the consolidation of the ancient friendship of our peoples with the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia and hopes that in this it will meet full mutual understanding of the Yugoslav side.

The public at large in different countries increasingly understands and supports the well-known precept of the Soviet Government regarding the possibility and need to resolve disputed international issues through agreement of the countries concerned, in the interests of strengthening peace and ensuring the free development of nations.

The successes achieved in easing international tension have been received by the peoples of the world



with enormous satisfaction and have instilled in them still greater confidence in their forces and their ability to prevent another war, to uphold the cause of peace.

The Soviet people are confident that the possibilities for further relaxation of international tension have by far not been exhausted, that only the first steps have been made in this direction. At the same time we clearly realise that there are serious road-blocks, put up by aggressive elements of certain powers. These elements employ new manoeuvres all the time to prevent a further lessening of international tension, continue to whip together military groups directed against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Such alignments are being created in Europe, Asia and other areas of the world, their organisation being invariably accompanied by the establishment of new American bases on the territory of other countries, many thousand kilometres removed from the frontiers of the United States.

The requirements of strengthening peace put forth now as one of the most important and burning issues the reduction of armaments and prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The solution of these problems could substantially cut military expenses and ease the tax burden whose full brunt is now borne by the working people. It undoubtedly would bring about a radical improvement of the entire international situation.

The release and use of atomic energy is a great achievement of the human genius which opens up vast prospects for the further development of the productive forces of society. It is no secret however that influential quarters of certain countries are out to place atomic energy in the service of war plans. The vital

interests of the peoples demand that the use of atomic energy for destruction and the mass annihilation of human beings be strictly prohibited, that this powerful force of nature should be used solely for constructive purposes, for mankind's progress. It is known that Soviet science has already achieved outstanding results in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes; an atomic power station is already operating in the USSR.

The Soviet Union unremittently works for prohibition of atomic weapons. A component of the Soviet Union's stand is the draft of fundamental principles of an international convention (treaty), on prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other mass destruction weapons and their removal from national armaments, substantial reduction of armaments and the establishment of international control over the implementation of these decisions, submitted by the Soviet delegation to the United Nations for the consideration of the General Assembly. The proposal of the Soviet Union envisages concrete, practical measures for the settlement of these questions.

We can note with gratification that the new proposals of the Soviet Union have been received favourably by the broadest circles of the world public. It should be noted however at the same time that at present it is not enough merely to make statements about the importance of the latest proposal of the Soviet Government. A more resolute and energetic struggle is required against attempts to create a new deadlock in the settlement of these questions, artificially to raise obstacles to agreement and to try not to notice that the positions of the countries in the negotiations on these important questions are drawing closer.



Nor can one speak in earnest about disarmament and at the same time open wide the doors to the revenge-seeking forces in Western Germany, resurrecting German militarism. Memories of the sanguinary rule of the Hitlerites are still fresh in the minds of the European peoples.

In the light of developments of the recent past, the manoeuvres of those who favour the revival of militarism in Western Germany can arouse naught but indignation of the public at large. In this connection one cannot ignore the decisions on the German question adopted at the separate conferences of the Western Powers in London and Paris.

Contrary to the obligations, assumed jointly with the Soviet Union to prevent the resurgence of German militarism, the Governments of the United States, Britain and France, ignoring the will of the peoples for peace, have entered into a separate compact with the West German militarists and revenge-seekers regarding the restoration of the Wehrmacht in Western Germany. At the initial stage the Paris agreements on the remilitarisation of Western Germany provide for the establishment of a West German army of five-hundred-thousand men. But already today the Bonn Government makes no secret of the fact that its plans call for organising a much bigger number of corps and divisions than envisaged in the Paris agreements.

The industry of West Germany is already being re-gearred to serve the latter's rearmament, including the war industry of the Ruhr, the self-same Ruhr which was a war arsenal of Hitlerite Germany. It is not fortuitous that Western Germany is flooded with militaristic and fascist literature which openly advocates another war against the European countries neighbour-

ing on Germany. Ever greater influence is being exercised there by the self-same people who but yesterday were the organisers of Hitlerite aggression against France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states.

The London and Paris agreements thus lead to the conversion of Western Germany into a militaristic state. Nor must sight be lost of the fact that the Paris agreements give the West German army the opportunity of having atomic weapons among its armaments. Moreover, the agreements directly stipulate that atomic research will be launched in Western Germany.

The Governments of the West European capitalist countries are apparently forgetting that the arming of Western Germany represents the gravest danger to the peoples of Europe and to all mankind, because the militaristic minded rulers of Western Germany will soon have along with other types of arms, also atomic weapons, which they undoubtedly will try to use for their revenge-seeking, aggressive ends.

Certain shortsighted politicians in Western Europe are advocating the false thesis that ratification of the London and Paris agreements will improve the chances for four power agreement on the German question. But only the gullible can believe such assertions. In reality, the ratification of the Paris and London agreements and their implementation will create new obstacles to agreement on the German problem, will deepen the present division of Germany and will leave the German nation dismembered for many years to come.

The requirements of peace in Europe and the interests of the German people themselves demand the immediate re-establishment of Germany's unity along



peaceable and democratic lines and the establishment of a collective security system in Europe. These interests also demand that a collective security system be established in Europe instead of closed military alignments with the participation of a remilitarised Western Germany. Such a security system, founded on the joint efforts of all the European states, conforms to the vital interests of the peoples, because the preservation of peace in Europe would be of decisive significance for the maintenance of general peace.

The Soviet people are firmly convinced that only such a settlement of international issues can withstand life's test which soberly takes into account the history-making changes occurring in the world. We hold that it is this principle, acceptable and advantageous to all countries irrespective of their social systems, that must underlie a settlement of outstanding international issues, those of Europe and Asia included.

Comrades, the longer the period separating us from the Great October Socialist Revolution, the more fully and all-sidedly is revealed its gigantic transforming influence on the historic destinies of all mankind.

The glorious 37-year history of the Soviet State has demonstrated with unchallengeable force the immeasurable advantages of socialism over capitalism and represents a genuine triumph of the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

Ours is the true road and there is no force in the world as could halt our undeviating movement forward. Marching together with us along the path blazed by the Great October Revolution are the fraternal Chinese people and the masses of many millions in the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia. Our common cause of

struggle for peace, democracy and socialism has the ardent sympathies of all progressive mankind.

The Soviet people rightly take pride in their great historic mission and are fully resolved to surmount all obstacles in their path and to attain ever more successes in building Communism.

**Long live the triumphant banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution!**

**Long live the great Soviet people — the militant vanguard of all progressive mankind!**

**Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which is confidently leading our country forward to Communism!**

**Long live peace among the nations!**

Moscow, 7-11-54, (TASS).





N. A. BULGANIN

## SPEECH BY MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION, N. A. BULGANIN

*Comrades soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!*

*Comrades officers, Generals and Admirals!*

*Working people of the Soviet Union!*

*Our dear guests from abroad!*

In the name of the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, I greet and congratulate you on the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet people, closely rallied round the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, have come to the October holiday with new achievements in economic and cultural development.

Thanks to the heroic labour of the working class the assignments in industry are successfully being fulfilled. The programme of industrial production for ten months of the current year has been exceeded. During this time output has increased by more than twelve per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

This year the men and women of agriculture have achieved big successes. The first stage in the development of virgin and long-fallow lands, which began in the spring, has ended in a major victory. A rich harvest has been gathered on the new lands, and the country



has received additional hundreds of millions of poods of marketable grain. In this connection one cannot help noting the splendid successes registered by the Kazakh SSR and the Russian Federation, especially Siberia and the Urals. The Russian Federation and Kazakhstan fulfilled the programme of grain deliveries ahead of time and have supplied the state with upwards of five hundred million poods of grain more than last year. The correctness and feasibility of the Party's decisions of the development of new lands have thus been confirmed in practice.

The achievements in socialist agriculture are graphically illustrated by the USSR Agricultural Exhibition which opened this year. The advanced methods demonstrated at the exhibition must receive widest application in our agriculture.

By their creative activity the Soviet intelligentsia, and notably our scientists, are contributing to further progress in all spheres of the national economy, science, technique and culture.

The personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy are working persistently to perfect their military skill. The autumn Army and Navy exercises, in which all types of modern armaments and material were employed, showed that the land forces, air forces and naval forces have made important advances in combat training and that the preparedness of our armed forces is on a level with modern requirements.

The year since the thirty-sixth anniversary of the October Revolution has thus been a year of further strengthening of our state, a year of its growing strength and might.

Together with our country, the People's Democracies, the German Democratic Republic and People's

China, which has registered outstanding achievements in the five years of its existence, are also advancing along the road of steady progress.

In the sphere of foreign policy the Soviet Union's chief aim, as before, is the guaranteeing and strengthening of peace. Towards that end the Soviet Government drafted its well-known proposals for the creation of a system of collective security in Europe and its proposals on the German question, and also submitted for the consideration of the United Nations General Assembly proposals concerning the conclusion of an international convention on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

Our Government pursues a policy of expanding international ties to the utmost. This year, as we know, many foreign public and scientific delegations from various countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America have visited the Soviet Union. In turn, no small number of delegations from the Soviet Union has visited other countries. By acquainting themselves with the Soviet Union's achievements in the sphere of peaceful development the members of the delegations, as is evident from their statements, have seen for themselves that our people do not want war and that their most cherished desire is to continue their peaceful labour.

However, the international situation has so far not witnessed changes such as would give us grounds for any lessening of our attention to the strengthening of defensive capacity. The entire course of events shows that the Western Powers are continuing their policy of building new aggressive blocs and the arms drive. They have not given up war propaganda and inimical actions against the Soviet Union and other countries of the democratic camp.



These conditions oblige us to continue paying due attention to strengthening the combat might and constant preparedness of our armed forces, in order to guarantee the security of our Homeland.

The Soviet Army and Navy must display a high degree of vigilance and always be ready to give a worthy rebuff to anyone who may attempt to interfere with our peaceful labours.

*Comrades!*

As we enter the thirty-eighth year of the Soviet State our people look at the future with confidence. This confidence we draw from the Soviet system, born of the Great October Revolution, from the wise guidance effected by the Communist Party, from the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, from the Soviet people's willingness to work creatively towards the further prosperity of the Socialist Homeland and the building of Communist society in our country.

*Long live the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!*

*Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valorous armed forces!*

*Long live the Soviet Government!*

*Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—inspirer and organizer of our victories!*

*Hurrah!*

(From PRAVDA, November 8, 1954).

## MOSCOW CELEBRATES 37TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

### Parade and Popular Demonstration on Red Square

Moscow woke early on November 7 to the sound of band music as hundreds of bands and thousands of people bearing red banners gathered throughout the city for the demonstration.

On Red Square, where the severe silhouette of the Kremlin stood out against the pale autumn sky, and in the streets running to the square, the military units marching in the parade were lined up.

The granite stands along the Kremlin wall filled rapidly. There to review the parade and demonstration were representatives of Moscow's public organizations, leaders in industry and agriculture, scientists, men of letters and the arts, and many visitors from abroad, as well as members of the diplomatic corps and the military attaches of foreign states. The leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government took their places on the Lenin and Stalin Mausoleum.

At ten o'clock, Marshal N. A. Bulganin, Minister of Defence, rode out of the gates of the Spassky Tower of the Kremlin. He received the report of the parade commander and together with him rode down the rows of troops, taking the salute and offering his congratula-



tions on the holiday. After reviewing the troops Marshal Bulganin mounted the Mausoleum and delivered a speech. To his toast, the troops replied with a mighty "Hurrah", and the volleys of an artillery salute in honour of the holiday rang out over the city, merging with the strains of the Soviet Anthem.

The solemn march-past of the military units began. The first to pass in review were students of the Frunze Military Academy, the country's oldest higher military school, where hundreds and thousands of officers and generals have received their training.

Students of other military academies—the military-political, artillery, armoured tank and mechanized troops, and air academies—marched across Red Square, battalion after battalion.

They were followed by students of the higher naval school in their black great-coats and peakless caps. After them came students of the Moscow Military School, which was founded in the first days after the Revolution. The spectators gave the glorious border-guards a resounding greeting.

The powerful Soviet-made armoured troop carriers of the mechanized Taman guards division began to move past the stands. During the war Moscow saluted this division 23 times on the occasion of its outstanding victories. The division produced 33 heroes of the Soviet Union. It has trained thousands of splendid Soviet patriots who in battle and in work hold high the guards standards. On the eve of the holidays scores of army men who had completed their term of service left for the virgin lands territory to work in the new Taman State Farm.

Then came Soviet landing troops in their leather helmets and warm overalls, with parachute haversacks,

machine-guns and sub-machine guns slung over their shoulders.

The parade of the artillery units began. During the war Soviet artillery obtained complete domination over the enemy artillery and was the main striking force of the Soviet Army. The Soviet people have provided their artillery in the years since the war with the most up-to-date military equipment. The parade on Red Square was a graphic demonstration of the might of the Soviet artillery.

The military parade offered convincing evidence that, surrounded by the love and attention of the country, the Soviet Armed Forces are growing in strength and skill as they stand on guard of peace.

In the silence that followed the end of the military parade the bands broke into a happy melody to announce the start of the popular demonstration.

The heavy velvet banner of Moscow rippled gently. The wind stirred the ribbon on the colour staff.

The precise ranks of Moscow's sporting youth presented a remarkably colourful picture when they moved past the stands beneath a canopy of bright, fluttering silk banners. These young men and women have made a name for themselves as being among the best sportsmen in the world. Their performances at stadiums and gymnasiums in the People's Democracies, France, Italy, Britain, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Switzerland, Egypt and the Lebanon have called forth admiration. Among Muscovites, there are today 247 USSR champions in various sports, 63 European champions and 24 world champions.

To festive music the standard-bearers of the districts of the capital slowly moved across the Square bearing hundreds of purple flags. Columns of demon-



strators spread out across the entire width of Red Square.

According to tradition, factories, mills, research institutes and other establishments make their reports at this time on what they have achieved in honour of the anniversary of the Great October Revolution. These reports are found on innumerable placards and streamers telling of the growth in labour productivity, increase in output, improvement in quality of output, a story of the inexhaustible creative efforts of the population.

The emblem of the Krasny Proletary Machine-Tool Construction Works, a familiar one in the USSR, appeared on banners carried by workers at the plant. The workers reported that since the beginning of the year they have produced eleven new types of machine tools, turned out 227 machine tools above their ten-months' quota, and made more than 2,000 machine tools and 3,600,000 rubles' worth of spare parts for agriculture.

The Stalin Auto Plant had its own anniversary celebration on November 7. It was 30 years ago, on November 7, 1924, that the first ten AMO-F-15 Soviet automobiles drove across Red Square during the demonstration. In the three decades that have passed since then the Stalin Auto Plant has made remarkable strides. It now produces powerful lorries and luxurious ZIS passenger cars that can be found all over the country. Many Stalin Auto Plant motor vehicles are employed in the East, where a giant country-wide effort is now in progress to bring virgin and long-fallow lands under cultivation.

Iron and steel workers at the Serp i Molot Plant reported at the demonstration that they had produced

thousands of tons of steel and rolled metal above plan in the first ten months of this year.

The Dynamo Machine-Building Plant has turned out more than one thousand electric engines and many other items over and above plan.

The industrial workers of the capital were joined in the popular demonstration by trainees of the capital's technical schools—future turners, mechanics, electricians, and so on. They graduated from secondary school last spring, and entered these technical schools, established this year by decision of the government, in autumn.

The columns of workers in the light industries made a colourful picture as they marched across the Square. Textile workers from the Tryokhgornyy Mills carried shields draped with fabrics. Laconic facts and figures on placards and streamers had the following to say: output of consumer goods is growing steadily; more and more high-quality, attractive fabrics, ready-made clothing, footwear and articles for the home are being produced.

Now there appeared an emblem representing a tractor-driver and a collective farm woman holding high a heavy sheaf of wheat. The emblem was carried by workers at the USSR Agricultural Exhibition. They also carried bright placards telling of what has been achieved this year to develop all branches of socialist agriculture and to increase output of grain, meat and dairy products, cotton, sugar, beet and vegetables. The exhibition, which opened this year, has become a vast school of advanced experience. It has been visited by more than seven and a half million people and by hundreds of delegations from abroad.

Among the marchers were thousands of building



workers from all of the capital's 25 districts. They have erected many handsome new buildings that now ornament Moscow. Since the beginning of this year Moscow has acquired more than half a million square metres of new dwelling space.

The spectators had loud cheers for representatives of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the many research institutes, and for men and women of Soviet art and literature.

Soviet men and women, rallied closely about the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, warmly support the wise foreign policy of peace and friendship among nations. Innumerable red banners waving above the heads of the marchers bore the words: "Long Live a Stable Peace Among Nations!"

## RECEPTION IN THE KREMLIN

On November 7, V. M. Molotov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, held a reception in the Greater Kremlin Palace on the occasion of the 37th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reception was attended by the diplomatic corps accredited to the USSR, as well as by the heads of the foreign trade, economic, cultural and other delegations now visiting the USSR. Present at the reception from the Soviet side were the leaders of the Soviet Government, Ministers, representatives of public organizations, heads of Moscow industrial enterprises, Moscow industrial innovators, men of science and art, writers, and representatives of the Soviet and foreign Press.

A concert was given for those present at the reception.



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